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ONTARIO

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL REPORT

Report on the work of  
PROVINCIAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS  
For the Years  
1974 - 1975



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ONTARIO PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICECOMPARATIVE STATISTICSFOR THE YEARS 1974 - 1975

Prepared by: A.R. Stannah

FOREWORD

'Average Workload per month of Provincial Probation and Parole Officers in Counties or Districts'.

Our basic comparative statistical table is designed to reveal the range of duties and responsibilities and the average total month-end workloads by Region and Supervisory area of provincially employed Probation and Parole Officers. This compares the workloads of Officers in specific Regions or Supervisory areas in relation to the population, the number of caseworking Probation and Parole Officers, and the demands upon their services during the years of 1974 and 1975. All other explanatory and supportive data and related working tables are found in the appendix.

The number of Probation and Parole Officers reported in this study are all engaged in direct casework counselling. Supervisors and Senior Officers are not included in this study.

The monthly workload figure per Officer is based on the average of the active month-end caseload and monthly average of investigations per Officers as submitted by Area Supervisors at the end of each month.

The report highlights the extensive use of Probation and Parole Services for investigation reports and preventive counselling or referrals in relation to a variety of unofficial, related contacts. It also reflects statutory supervision of such persons designated to report to a Probation and Parole Officer.

In any specific Region or Supervisory area, which during the year 1975 shows an overload per Probation & Parole Officer, the judiciary and other local authorities will be aware of any probation and parole staff appointments which have either been made or proposed for additional staff to take care of such overloads during 1976.

The percentage of 'completions without sentence' shown in table 4 of the appendix, serves as a significant although limited indicator of the effectiveness of probation supervision. It should not be construed as a figure reflecting the total percentage of 'successful rehabilitations' after a long term follow-up period, yet it undoubtedly includes a large percentage who successfully rehabilitated with the aid of probation supervision.

This figure also includes a small percentage who were reported for violation, but, who nevertheless, were allowed to conclude their probation without sentence. In 1975, 2,712 or 7.5% of probationers were reported for violation of probation, out of a total of 35,897 under supervision. We are unable to estimate the percentage of those probationers reported, who were either sentenced in relation to the violation or who were permitted to complete their original probation order, notwithstanding the violation report.

D.E. Taylor,  
Director of Probation and Parole Services.



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The following abbreviations are used:

P.S.R.	means	Pre-Sentence Report
T.A.P.	means	Temporary Absence Programme
S.H.	means	Social History
P.P.R.	means	Pre-Parole Report



Comparative Statistics  
Basic Workload

TABLE I

Regions By County or District	Average No. Supervision		Average No. Parole Cases Per month		Average No. PSR's, PPR's and TAP reports per month		Average TAP Intermittent Sentence Preventive Occurrences per month-end	
	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>								
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	1283	1455	50	42	120	132	30	111
Niagara & Wentworth	983	1141	56	55	146	152	13	26
Essex, Kent & Lambton	999	995	29	23	138	164	5	14
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand & Oxford	1150	1325	42	43	137	183	51	54
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>								
Metro - Toronto	5205	5222	186	128	230	435	146	366
Halton, Peel, York	951	1268	51	47	94	117	30	308
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>								
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	1022	1154	39	40	96	119	17	35
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	932	1074	25	35	97	102	72	95
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	1590	1899	65	44	111	147	22	45
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>								
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	626	815	31	27	82	89	37	34
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	410	613	17	19	51	53	14	20
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	639	783	29	29	88	117	52	51



Comparative Statistics  
Basic Workload

TABLE II

Regions By County or District	Complement of Case Carrying Probation and Parole Officers		Average Month End Case Load Per Officer		Average No. Reports per Month per Officer	
	74	75	74	75	74	75
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>						
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	19	20	72	80.4	6	6.6
Niagara & Wentworth	19	19	55	64.3	8	8
Essex, Kent & Lambton	15	16	69	64.5	9	10.2
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand & Oxford	17	20	73	71.1	8	9.1
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>						
Metro - Toronto	63	69	88	82.8	4	6.3
Halton, Peel, York	20	22	52	73.7	5	5.3
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>						
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	16	16	67	76.8	6	7.4
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	15	16	69	75	7	6.3
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	19	23	88	86.4	6	6.4
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>						
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	13	14	53	62.5	6	6.3
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	11	11	40	59.2	5	4.8
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	13 261	15 240	55 1974 1975	57.5 16899 19935	7	7.8
Provincial monthly average case load			1974	1390		
Provincial monthly average reports			1974 1975	1600		
Provincial monthly average cases per Officer			1974 1975	70.4 76.3		
Provincial monthly average reports per Officer			1974 1975	5.79 6.13		



## A P P E N D I X

PERFORMANCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND WORKLOAD STUDIESI Some studies on Success and Failure of Probation Supervision

## A. The Cambridge Department of Criminal Science Study (1958)

One significant study conducted by the Cambridge Department of Criminal Science (1) in 1958 on the success and failure of probation contains an indication of the percentage of successes during the period in which the order was in force and after a three year follow-up period. The study groups consisted of 4,316 adult probationers and 5,020 juveniles (persons ages 8 and under 17 in Britain).

Total No. in Cambridge Study Groups (1948-53)	ADULTS (4,316)	JUVENILES (5,020)
Successful completion with no appearance in Court while the order was in force and no re-conviction during the follow-up period:-	70%	57.9%
Successful completion of probation in spite of appearance in Court while the order was in force and no re-conviction during the follow-up period:-	3.8%	4.5%
General rate of success:-	73.8%	62.4%

## B. An Examination of the Results of Adult Probation (Ontario Probation Officers Association 1967).

A preliminary three year follow-up survey was completed by the Ontario Probation Officers Association on the Results of Adult Probation. (2) Selection and follow-up of cases from nine different rural and urban areas in Ontario revealed the following:-

'There were 422 men and 44 women for a total of 466 probationers involved in the survey. Of these 68.3% were successful. Women proved to be the more successful with 90.0% as compared to 65.9% of the men. The success rates by area ranged from 58% to 85%. Seven of the areas were bunched fairly close to the average, varying from 63% to 75%. There was one area at the extreme low of 58% and one area at the extreme high of 85%. It is also interesting to note that the more concentrated the population, the lower the success rate: the large urban centre with 63.3%, the medium centre with 67%, the small centre with 71.5% and the North with 75.5%.

## C. The Saginaw Project Michigan (1963)

A further study focusing on the impact of caseloads and standards of selection on effectiveness and on the economics of intensified probation services was conducted in Saginaw, Michigan. This was sponsored by the Michigan State Corrections Department, The Saginaw County Board of Supervisors and The Saginaw Circuit Judges.

Two comparative periods were used: July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1957 and July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1960. Effectiveness figures for the first period were taken from the records of Probation Officers who were



supervising caseloads of 70 to 100 probationers. In the second period by increasing the number of probation officers, the caseloads were reduced to a maximum of 50. The diversion of graduate training in social work and qualified supervision was also added as a selection and organizational requirement.

The following tables reveal that with an increase in the number and training of Probation Officers and with maximum caseloads reduced to 50, that this not only reduced the number of persons sentenced to prison but also achieved a higher ratio of successful completions of probation.

#### The Saginaw Project by Michigan (1963)

This study was undertaken and published by the Michigan Council of the National Council of Crime and Delinquency, January, 1963.

<u>1954 to 1957 Court Dispositions</u>		<u>1957 to 1960 Court Dispositions</u>	
Probation	59.5%	Probation	67.1%
Prison	36.6%	Prison	19.3%
Other Dispositions	3.9%	Other Dispositions	13.6%
<hr/> 100 %		<hr/> 100 %	
Successful completions of Probation	67 %	Successful completions of Probation	82 %

The study indicated that the average period of incarceration was 31 months at a cost of \$4,000 while probation supervision averaged 27 months at a cost of \$630.

## II Caseload and Workload Standards

### A. Research into Caseload Standards:

1. 'Standards and Guides for Adult Probation'. - A report of the Professional Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (3) in the United States (1963), supplies the following workload formula by way of establishing the maximum workload which a Probation Officer can effectively carry. This formula provides for one unit of work as representing the amount of time spent in the supervision of one case for one month, and five units as representing the amount of time spent on a pre-sentence investigation. In accordance with their criteria the maximum workload would be 50 units.
2. The Report of the Departmental Committee on the Probation Service in England and Scotland (4) presented by Parliament in 1962, while suggesting a formula would be difficult to apply as there were many variables which could make the formula inapplicable, did suggest that if a formula was applied, 50 cases would be considered as a standard caseload.
3. The Probation Officers Association of Ontario in conjunction with Ontario Probation Service conducted a Qualitative and Quantitative Survey (5) in 1963 and evolved a figure of 60 units as a maximum which could be effectively carried. (1 case = 1 unit, 1 P.S.R. = 4 units). A number of other variables are considered in the formula.



## B. Application of Workload Formulae:

The criterion which we have applied for workload references purposes in our Comparative Statistical Report for the years 1970 - 1971 is (1 case = 1 unit and 1 report = 5 units, with '50 units' as the maximum effective workload per officer). Application of this formula of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency apart from other considerations and weightings reveals very excessive workloads in a number of counties and districts. Much of the excess is undoubtedly due to a steady increase in demand on the part of most courts for pre-sentence reports and social histories.

In the absence of proper weightings, we recognize that such workload figures must be qualified by the Area Supervisors' own assessments and evaluative reports. Such reports are determining factors both in the preparation of annual estimates and in deciding upon the allocation of existing staff.

Figures used in the Ontario Probation Services 'Five Year Study on the Performance of Probation Officers.' (7) from the Home Office Research Unit for Great Britain for the year 1959 indicate that British Officers were involved for 8% of their time in preparing social enquiries whilst the time in which Probation Officers in Ontario were occupied in this duty increased from 12.1% in 1958 to 26.8% in 1971.



A P P E N D I X

The position which we would have to take in regard to the Problem of assessing Probation Officers' work by applying such formulae would be comparable with that of the British Home Office, Departmental Committee on the Probation Service, 1962. While they have regarded 50 units as the standard 'caseload', it must be noted that their formula would make no allowance for a significantly greater demand on the part of the Court in the Province for pre-sentence reports and social histories.

Home Office: Departmental Committee on the Probation Service, 1962, on Assessing Probation Officers' Work by Formulae

There is evident difficulty in assessing probation officers' work by applying formulae. The needs of persons under supervision make widely varying demands upon officers; their non-supervisory work also varies from case to case and cannot, in any event, be expressed in terms which enable it to be added by simple arithmetic to the number of cases under supervision; and the work which an officer can reasonably be expected to undertake will depend on his methods and capacities. A good officer may be able to carry more work than a mediocre one; or it may be desirable to give him fewer cases because he is capable of work of greater depth.

Home Office: Departmental Committee on the Probation Service, 1962, on Assessing Probation Officers' Work by Formulae

We agree that the view expressed to us that there is need for research into these matters, and we are inclined to think that, whatever caseload standard may be evolved, they would be better applied to groups of officers than to individuals because within a normal group, variations in the capacities, methods, and rates of work of individuals may tend to cancel each other out. Our general conclusion however, is that the need for a caseload index has been reduced. Principal probation officers, have, over the years, acquired experience of the total demands upon their staffs, and their assessments of staffing needs should, if the relationship between the probation committee and its principal officer is the proper one of trust and confidence, count for more than mere figures. The probation committee's concern should be to know how its principal officer assesses the 'workload' rather than the 'caseload' of each officer, the weight, that is to say, not only of cases under supervision but of all the probation officer's duties. The principal in consultation with senior probation officers as necessary should know the capacities of the officers, the hours they work and the precise nature of their cases, and should be able to judge whether individual officers are overworked or under-employed. We would not suggest that consideration of standard 'caseloads' should be wholly abandoned since they have a real, although limited, value as a measure of certain types of work, but we recommend that probation committees should treat them as a guide as to be considered in the light of their principal and senior probation officers' empirical appraisals. A similar approach will, we have no doubt, be employed by inspectors in advising the Home Departments upon the establishments that Committees propose. In so far as reference to caseloads may still be helpful, we think that the standard for a man officer should be fifty.

Appendix References

- (1) Cambridge Department of Criminal Science: Great Britain, a report of the Cambridge Department of Criminal Science, London, MacMillan & Co. Limited, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1958, p.3.



- (2) Ontario Probation Officers' Association, 'Examination of the Results of Adult Probation', (January, 1967 p. 80, Canadian Journal of Corrections).
- (3) Saginaw Project 1963. Published by the Michigan Council of Crime and Delinquency, January, 1963.
- (4) National Council on Crime and Delinquency. U.S.A. Professional Council Committee on Standards for Adult Probation, 'Standards and Guides for Adult Probation', National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd. Street, New York 10, New York. p. 57. 1962.
- (5) Home Office and Scottish Home Department. 'Report of the Departmental Committee on the Probation Service', London, Her Majesty's Stationery Officer, March, 1962. p. 108.
- (6) Probation Officers' Association of Ontario, 'Qualitative and Quantitative Study', Marks, V.M. Report of a Committee of the Probation Officers' Association (Ontario) on Quantitive and Qualitive Aspects of Probation Work in Ontario. The Canadian Journal of Corrections, Canadian Corrections Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario. Volume 6, No. 3 July, 1964, p. 346. (Readers are referred to this reference for further information regarding the Probation Officers' Association (Ontario) workload formula since full details regarding the formula and its application are not supplied).
- (7) McFarlane, G. 'Five Year Study on the Performance of Probation Officers According to Education and Orientation'. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario. Volume 6. No. 3, July 1964, p. 359.



SHOWING COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF ONTARIO WITH POPULATION  
AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION  
UNDER PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICER'S SUPERVISION DURING  
THE YEARS 1974 & 1975

Regions By County or District	Population	Persons Under Probation Supervision as of Jan. 1.		Persons Placed Under Probation Supervision		Persons Under Probation Supervision as of Dec. 31		Average Month-End Caseload During Year	
		74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>									
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	617,082	1219	1332	1288	1158	1332	1476	1283	1455
Niagara & Wentworth	738,159	1094	1066	957	1158	1066	1136	983	1141
Essex, Kent & Lambton	513,637	1047	1004	1000	1010	1004	1058	999	995
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand & Oxford	607,067	1122	1278	1158	1353	1278	1342	1150	1325
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>									
Metro - Toronto	2,104,409	5873	4870	5592	6148	4870	5300	5205	5222
Halton, Peel, York	628,244	890	1068	1143	1533	1068	1432	951	1268
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>									
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	392,009	950	1086	823	1059	1086	1342	1022	1154
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	641,880	1058	998	1337	1413	998	1096	932	1074
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	402,567	1751	1667	1535	1845	1667	2132	1590	1899
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>									
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury,		652	722	635	863	722	848	626	815
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	187,884	545	485	494	658	485	687	410	613
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	247,179	656	694	764	830	694	815	639	783
		<u>13796</u>	<u>16270</u>	<u>16726</u>	<u>19028</u>	<u>16869</u>	<u>18655</u>	<u>15790</u>	<u>17744</u>
Total persons under probation supervision		1974	30,522	1975	35,298				



TABLE II

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PAROLE  
UNDER PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICER'S SUPERVISION  
DURING 1975

Regions By County or District	Person	Persons	Persons Under Supervision as of Dec. 31.		Average	
	Under Supv.	Place Under Parole Jan. 1. Supervision	1975	1974	Month-End Caseload During Year	1974
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>					1975	1974
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	62	89	50	62	35	50
Niagara & Wentworth	62	95	76	62	58	56
Essex, Kent & Lambton	30	69	42	30	26	29
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand, & Oxford	26	47	35	26	22	42
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>						
Metro - Toronto	167	296	170	167	126	186
Halton, Peel, York	51	70	74	51	48	51
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>						
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	51	77	69	51	35	39
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	33	53	49	33	32	25
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	59	115	72	59	43	65
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>						
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	36	63	32	36	17	31
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	14	31	47	14	24	17
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	26	61	69	26	34	29
	<u>623</u>	<u>1036</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>620</u>
						<u>532</u>



TABLE III

SHOWING INVESTIGATIONS AND WRITTEN REPORTS  
SUBMITTED BY PROVINCIAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS  
DURING THE YEARS 1974 - 1975

Regions By County or District	Number of Investigations and Reports During Year	Average		Average		
		Investigation Reports per Officer During Year	1974	1975	Reports per Month per Officer	
1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>						
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	1434	1586	75	79.3	6	6.6
Niagara & Wentworth	1752	1823	92	95.9	8	8
Essex, Kent & Lambton	1654	1970	110	123	9	10.2
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand & Oxford	1638	2195	93	109.7	8	9.1
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>						
Metro - Toronto	2758	2705	44	39.2	4	3.26
Halton, Peel, York	1132	1407	57	64	5	5.3
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>						
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	1155	1427	72	89	6	7.43
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	1164	1220	78	76.25	7	6.35
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria.	1333	1758	70	76.43	6	6.36
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>						
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	986	1070	76	76.4	6	6.36
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	614	637	56	57.9	5	4.82
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	1059	1406	81	93.7	7	7.8



SHOWING T.A.P. INTERMITTENT SENTENCE AND OTHER PREVENTIVE  
COUNSELLING UNDERTAKEN BY PROVINCIAL PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICERS  
DURING THE YEARS 1974 - 1975

TABLE IV

Regions By County or District	Temporary Absence & Intermittent Sentence Cases Dealt with during Year	Preventive Counselling Occurrences	Average per Month Counselling Cases (to nearest round figure)				
			1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>							
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	103	100	261	1316	30	111	
Niagara & Wentworth	14	65	143	242	13	26	
Essex, Kent & Lambton	17	64	47	103	5	14	
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand, & Oxford	75	68	536	584	51	54	
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>							
Metro - Toronto	135	265	2887	4123	146	366	
Halton, Peel, York	90	226	265	3422	30	304	
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>							
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	26	50	176	371	17	35	
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	8	15	851	1130	72	95	
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	16	66	242	475	22	45	
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>							
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	25	29	417	380	37	34	
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	10	5	149	232	14	20	
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	13	39	616	572	52	51	



PROBATION VIOLATIONS REPORTED - CHARGES LAID UPON INSTRUCTIONS OF COURT  
AND PROBATION SUPERVISION COMPLETIONS  
DURING YEARS 1974 - 1975

TABLE V

Regions By County or District	<u>VIOLATIONS</u>				<u>PROBATION COMPLETIONS</u>			
	Reported		Charged		Without Sentence		With Sentence	
	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>								
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	163	232	124	183	927	1019	74	102
Niagara & Wentworth	212	206	157	122	738	916	112	104
Essex, Kent & Lambton	161	180	75	88	835	861	50	73
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand, & Oxford	181	219	148	182	719	993	80	89
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>								
Metro - Toronto	682	614	500	612	4217	4294	629	556
Halton, Peel, York	105	169	113	161	794	858	55	111
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>								
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	96	120	65	93	537	694	43	46
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	171	188	115	152	792	947	106	82
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	248	314	152	211	1020	1232	115	110
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>								
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	137	150	95	82	487	470	36	68
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	85	137	39	63	353	437	26	47
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	101	183	38	89	490	575	22	38
	<u>2342</u>	<u>2712</u>	<u>1621</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>11909</u>	<u>13296</u>	<u>1348</u>	<u>1501</u>
Total Completions			1974		13257	1975	14797	
Completion without Sentence			1974		11909	1975	13296	
Percentage of completion without sentence					89.8%		89.9%	



TABLE VI

PAROLE VIOLATIONS-CANCELLATIONS & COMPLETIONS  
DURING 1975

Regions By County or District	PAROLE VIOLATIONS				PAROLE COMPLETION			
	Reported 74	Cancelled 75	74	75	Without Canc. 74	75	With Canc. 74	75
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	31	23	13	14	69	48	13	14
Niagara & Wentworth	35	25	26	14	53	61	26	14
Essex, Kent & Lambton	27	29	10	12	35	21	10	12
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand, & Oxford	21	15	16	9	49	16	16	9
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>								
Metro - Toronto	110	84	51	47	200	126	51	47
Halton, Peel, York	41	29	16	20	67	39	16	20
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>								
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	27	37	12	30	23	35	12	30
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	11	27	5	21	40	18	5	21
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	73	45	20	26	56	49	20	26
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>								
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	20	18	9	7	36	29	9	7
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	15	18	9	12	34	21	9	12
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	16	28	10	16	21	23	10	16
<u>Total</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>228</u>
Total Completions				1974	884		1975	714
Completion without cancellation				1974	683		1975	486
Percentage completions without sentence					77%			68%



TABLE VII

INTERVIEWS AND OTHER COMPARATIVE DATA OF WORK  
OF PROVINCIAL PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICERS  
DURING YEARS 1974 - 1975

Regions By County or District	Total Interviews at Home-Collateral Visits & in office		Court Attendance Hours	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>				
Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	22972	19799	1166	1554
Niagara & Wentworth	16336	18127	925	973
Essex, Kent & Lambton	17375	15701	325	488
Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand, & Oxford	24145	21242	758	898.5
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>				
Metro - Toronto	73306	77582	841	1839
Halton, Peel, York	17273	19493	160	350
<u>EASTERN REGION</u>				
Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Grenville, Lennox, Addison, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	12584	14682	505	839
Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell & Renfrew	23417	22876	784	1255
Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Simcoe, Haliburton, Victoria	21415	23430	592	443
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>				
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	15072	12693	251	285
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	8799	10663	207	380
Cochrane, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Temiskaming	10793	12629	271	443
	<u>263487</u>	<u>268917</u>	<u>6785</u>	<u>9748</u>



## TABLE VIII

TEN YEAR COMPARATIVE REPORT  
INTERVIEWS, VISITS AND REPORTS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
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Total of all institutional case interviews									15818	16887
Total of all reporting visits of probationers and parolees, probation & parole officers for supervision	109145	132835	142349	151252	163376	174498	179514	179912	176469	193589
Total of all visits by probation and parole officers to probationer's and parolee's homes	26801	31253	34744	33201	33670	31942	30701	27874	26855	25344
Total of all visits by probation and parole officers with collateral persons	40688	53976	53327	42951	42679	41374	45029	42054	44345	50084
Total of all PSR, PRR interviews & TAP reports										44729
GRAND TOTAL OF INTERVIEWS & VISITS	176334	218014	221420	227404	237725	247814	255244	249840	263487	330633
Total number of pre-sentence reports, pre-parole & temporary absence reports	10931	11591	11895	11862	13136	13711	14221	15507	16679	19204
Total number of PSR's in triplicate forwarded to Dept. of Correctional Services	1233	1211	1307	1440	1624	2758	2956	3104	2982	3892
Total number of PSR's forwarded to Federal Penitentiary Services	270	264	348	361	334	339	371	348	270	317



TABLE IX  
TEN YEAR COMPARATIVE REPORT

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total No. of adults on probation	19780	19109	20394	23683	26333	29211	30142	32269	30522	35298
Total No. adults placed on probation	10571	10119	11137	12186	14078	14843	14865	16643	16726	19028
Total No. adults on probation Jan. 1.	9209	8990	9657	10497	12255	14368	15377	15626	13796	16270
Total No. adults on probation Dec. 31.	8990	9657	10497	12255	14368	15377	15626	16957	16270	18655
Total No. adults under parole supervision	625	810	873	606	52	87	93	105	1765	1408
Total No. temporary absence intermittent sentence and occurrence cases counselled by probation/parole officers					7355	5305	4632	5594	7122	12950
Total No. probation cases completed	8486	9865	10320	10726	12304	13706	14843	15326	13257	14797
Total No. Prob. cases completed without sentence	7317	8556	8877	9227	10757	12021	12876	13596	11909	13296
Percentage of probation comp. without sentence	86.2	86.7	86.0	86.0	87.4	87.7	86.7	88.8	89.9	89.9
Total No. of parole compl.									884	714
Total No. parole compl. without cancellation									683	486
percentage of completions without cancell.									77%	68%
Actual complement of full case carrying officers	212	238	249	249	250	255½	254½	264½	240	257





